

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI, No. 65.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY AUGUST 13, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2308.

## WILL PAY WARRANTS

Registered Claims to Meet With Cash.

BANKS ADVANCE NEEDED MONEY

Tax Returns Will Be Increased One Half This Year—Income and Expenditure.

REGISTERED warrants of the Territory are to be paid in ten days. This decision was reached yesterday by Treasurer Wright, after he had held consultations with the Executive and local bankers and arranged with the latter for accommodation until tax moneys come in.

Notice has been given that all warrants from No. 1 to No. 2000 will be paid August 23d, upon presentation, and that interest will cease upon them on that day. This notice is according to law, which gives ten days for the figuring of the interest and arranging for the payment. The amount of the outstanding warrants is \$187,902.28. Their payment has been arranged by securing from the banks of a loan of \$150,000. This money is to be loaned to the Territory at 6 per cent interest by the Bank of Hawaii and Claus Spreckels & Co. The few thousand additional will be taken from the cash in the Treasury, as the receipts now are of such extent that they will meet all tax salaries and pay these claims as well. The decision to make this arrangement for the payment of the warrants was reached after long and frequent discussions and the argument which prevailed finally was that there were many holders of the warrants who were losing money by them, in that the banks were only lending money on the security of the demand, and the interest which was charged was greater than that paid by the Territory. This will set at naught in the Territory, and principally in this city, the amount of the warrants which under other conditions would have remained tied up until the middle of November at least, and perhaps later. Now there will be no difficulty in the way of those who have tied up their warrants, as they will have their cash next week.

The money thus secured from the banks will be held according to the outlook and anticipation, only until the taxes begin to come in, which will be about November 15th. This will mean that there will be due to the banks when the money is repaid, in interest, some \$2,250. Had the entire amount of warrants which are outstanding been allowed to remain in the hands of the men to whom they were given or to whom they have been transferred, the Territory would have had to pay \$1,972 in interest, so that the total cost of the Territory of this putting of this sum of money into circulation will be only \$278. By this investment there will be given to the people of the Territory relief from at least \$1,000 in interest, as it is understood that a large amount of money has been borrowed from banks for which the borrowers are paying high rates of interest, in some cases double that which is paid by the Territory.

Treasurer Wright has made up his estimates of the receipts and expenditures of the Territory, authorized amounts which may be drawn and estimated receipts on the basis of previous years. These may be put in the following tables:

Unpaid warrants, July 1	\$ 176,495.45
Salaries under Act No. 3	2,145,851.00
Current expenses under Act No. 4	3,483,245.00
Unpaid bills	96,701.00
Balances from last period. Expenses of the Legislature	34,223.28
Contracts	28,373.75
Fire Claims Commission	14,750.33
Emergency road fund	22,728.88
Expenses, Buffalo exhibit	1,602.07
Appropriation, fire claim warrants	1,500,000.00
Total	\$7,498,433.25
Estimated internal revenue	\$2,700,000.00
Taxes	200,000.00
Licenses	200,000.00
Revenue stamps	30,000.00
Conveyance Bureau	141,000.00
Fines and costs	170,000.00
Water rates, Honolulu	12,000.00
Water rates, outside of Honolulu	25,000.00
Honolulu Market	135,000.00
Public works office	220,000.00
Wharfage and pilotage, Honolulu	5,000.00
Wharfage and pilotage, Hilo	300,000.00
Commission of Public Lands	14,000.00
Kerosene and powder storage	5,000.00
Public instruction	50,000.00
Government realizations	150,000.00
Return of interest from the United States	24,269,000.00
Total	\$4,244,994.77
Cash on hand, July 1, 1901	75,994.97

Grand total revenues \$4,244,994.77 But there is no probability that these estimates will go through either in the

## THE COMING AGRICULTURAL FAIR.



## A BICYCLIST RUN DOWN BY A CARRIAGE AND BADLY HURT

WILLIAM T. JOHNSTONE, an employee of the Honolulu Iron Works, met with a very serious accident late yesterday afternoon while returning home from his work on a bicycle. In seeking to avoid a collision with a carriage driven by two ladies on the wrong side of the street, he ran into the sidewalk on Beretania street near the office of Dr. Waterhouse, being pitched violently into a fence and rendered unconscious.

A crowd quickly gathered and Dr. Mays was called to attend the young man. Some bystander identified the unconscious bicyclist and he was carried to his home at Mrs. W. L. Johnson's, on Punchbowl street, where Dr. Mays made an examination and found the sufferer seriously injured, his left shoulder being dislocated, one rib broken, his right knee being severely sprained and lacerated, and his body being terribly bruised.

It was nearly a half-hour before Mr. Johnstone recovered consciousness and he was suffering painfully when seen last night. It is feared that he has also got some internal injury.

Such accidents as this one are of too frequent occurrence. There is a great deal of heedless driving in Honolulu, where, on account of the narrow streets, greater care than in cities of wider streets should be exercised. The accident yesterday was a careless driving along on the wrong side of the street and paying no heed to the inconvenience and even danger to which they were subjecting other people. Mr. Johnstone was riding fast and on a

down grade when he met the carriage, and it was somewhat difficult to control his wheel. He states that he endeavored to turn first to the right, according to the established rule, but as he did so the lady driving turned to the left, and when he turned to his left, he had evidently become confused and turned that way also. By a hair's breadth the bicyclist escaped a collision with the front wheel of the carriage but could not escape running into the high sidewalk.

Almost every day one may observe a narrow escape from some dangerous situation of this kind, whereas if those who drive vehicles would master the simple rule of turning to the right, bicyclists might, with some safety, venture upon the streets. It is a most asperating thing to be compelled to leap from a wheel to save a disastrous collision on account of the stupidity of drivers of vehicles who, without looking around to see whether or not they are crossing anyone's path, will suddenly turn about to get into the middle of the street. Frequently one may see this done on Fort and King streets, where people will stop and converse with friends or to partake of ice cream sodas and upon resuming their drive will turn at right angles without a glance behind, causing great inconvenience and some danger to those who happen to be passing. The Chinese hack-drivers are sufficient provocation to awaken the profanity of Christian bicyclists, but the heedlessness and stupidity of enlightened American drivers of vehicles inspire him to the superlative of invective. In most of such cases the drivers are of the feminine sex.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Despite the most rigorous measures of precaution bubonic plague still persists in San Francisco. The thorough cleansing up of Chinatown under the supervision of the Federal authorities was completed on June 22, and no cases of the disease appeared during the cleansing process, but it had been finished when the infection broke out once more. Three cases were discovered between July 6 and July 12. All of them were fatal and were reported to the marine hospital service in Washington.

## TALKED OF THE EXTRA SESSION

Acting Governor Cooper is at work upon his report to the Secretary of the Interior upon the workings of the Territory during the past year. He has had several conferences with heads of departments upon these matters and last week had a long talk with Delegate Wilcox, who called in response to a suggestion that the Executive would be glad to see him. They had a long conference over what will be the principal Hawaiian matters before Congress and Mr. Cooper said yesterday that he was glad to find that Delegate Wilcox was in sympathy with most of his plans and had promised him his earnest support.

When the conversation had almost reached its close, in fact when the discussion of national matters had ended, Mr. Wilcox asked the Acting Governor what about an extra session. Mr. Cooper told him that he could see no reason for such a meeting of the Legislature at this or at any other time, unless there should arise unforeseen contingencies. In the usual Yankee fashion Mr. Cooper asked Mr. Wilcox what he thought, and the Delegate said that he had been in town too short a time to make up his mind. There was a few minutes discussion, which led to nothing and the subject was then dropped. Mr. Wilcox was not trying to influence the Executive, he said, nor was the official asking for advice.

SPREAD OF THE BUBONIC PLAGUE  
WASHINGTON, July 25.—Despite the most rigorous measures of precaution bubonic plague still persists in San Francisco. The thorough cleansing up of Chinatown under the supervision of the Federal authorities was completed on June 22, and no cases of the disease appeared during the cleansing process, but it had been finished when the infection broke out once more. Three cases were discovered between July 6 and July 12. All of them were fatal and were reported to the marine hospital service in Washington.

## THREE ADDITIONAL ANSWERS FILED

Claims in Pearl Harbor Suit So Far Filed Aggregate Nearly a Million.

With the filing of three additional answers yesterday the claims of the owners and lessors of the land required by the United States Government for the naval station at Pearl Harbor, reached an aggregate of nearly one million dollars. The Government put a figure of but \$16,800 on the land needed to be condemned, and the damages claimed by the defendants will far exceed the total of \$162,200, so far set up in answer, as all the respondents have not answered as yet.

Of the answers already filed the amount of damages claimed in each case is as follows:  
Honolulu Plantation Co. \$200,000  
Oahu Sugar Co. 200,000  
Oahu Railway and Land Co. 85,000  
The Bishop Estate 272,300  
The John H. Estate 75,000  
Bishop & Co., same as Oahu Sugar Co. 300,000

THE BISHOP ESTATE.  
The answer of the Estate of Bernice Pauahi Bishop, deceased, and Joseph O. Carter, Wm. F. Allen, Wm. O. Smith, Samuel Damon and Alfred W. Carter, trustees under the will of said Bernice Pauahi Bishop, deceased, was filed yesterday. It admits the first eight allegations and in answer to the tenth "aver that respondents' free and clear interest in said tracts and parcels of land and their said appurtenances, exclusive of the interests of lessees and all others, is of the full value of \$372,300."

THE JOHN H. ESTATE.  
The answer of the John H. Estate, also filed yesterday, was signed by Sidney M. Ballou, its secretary, and sets up the value of respondent's interest as \$75,000.

BISHOP & CO.  
The answer of Bishop and Co. alleges that the Oahu Sugar Co. has a leasehold in the property sought to be condemned is \$200,000, and that the taking of the land would greatly depreciate the value of the remainder of the assets of the Oahu Sugar Co. Further that by a certain indenture, dated October 1, 1900, between Bishop & Co. and said Oahu Sugar Co., the said leasehold estate was conveyed to Bishop & Co. in trust for the security of first mortgage bonds to the sum of \$750,000; and this security of the bondholders will be depreciated in the amount named if the said land is taken by the petitioner.

College Hills Pumps Arrive.  
The engines and pumps for the College Hills water station arrived in the bark Kailua yesterday. They were received by Ashley and Paris and will be set up as quickly as possible. The foundations are all ready for their placing, and water will be furnished as soon as possible to the new suburb.

Coffee Men Discouraged.  
A number of Kona coffee planters held a well attended meeting at Kailua, at which time a general discussion of the outlook for the season took place. Many of the growers have been discouraged over the failure to secure better prices for their crop. The Japanese association has a membership of nearly 30 growers. —Hilo Herald.

A LOVER OF FREEDOM.  
"What do you think of American freedom now?"  
"It is fine," answered Aguinaldo, with gentle barbaric simplicity, "especially the free lunch."

## PRINCE IS AFTER GEMS

Cupid Would Make Investments in Diamonds.

COLBURN WILL FLOAT A LOAN

Kapiolani Estate Wants San Francisco Cash for Investment in South Africa.

DIAMOND MINES in South Africa will be the next investment of the Prince. John F. Colburn, during his present visit to San Francisco, will endeavor to negotiate a loan, which by some has been placed as high as \$300,000, and at least a part of this money will go to purchase the interest in South Africa which has captivated Prince Cupid.

Prince Cupid ever since he landed in London has been anxious to persuade the Kapiolani Estate, Limited, to invest in the Transvaal. He met in London men from South Africa who told him of the greatness of the mines and the tremendous values which attached to the properties. The Prince began to buy, in prospect, and finally went to see. Every letter has had in it something about the splendid chance to make new fortunes by putting money into the mines there. At length he made such representations that the company sent its treasurer to San Francisco to make the arrangements for the loans which would enable the Prince to have his way in this matter. The estate company has not gone farther than to authorize the loans to be negotiated, and it will take the ratification of the board of directors to put through any deal which Colburn may make. There has been no provision for the issuance of bonds, so that if there is any loan it will be made upon the notes of the corporation. The necessity for the advance upon San Francisco is said to be found in the size of the sum which the traveling Prince has found necessary for his investment. While there have been many investments made by the Estate, one of the members of the corporation said yesterday that there was no difficulty in making all the loans for these here. There is a two-fold end to the visit of Colburn to the Coast, for not only will he be in touch with the money markets, but he will be where he can reach the Prince by cable if necessary.

Morris Kahai Keohokaloie, one of the members of the Estate corporation, yesterday admitted the visit of Colburn was to raise cash, but said that when he reported the Estate would have to decide what was to be done. He continued: "Prince Cupid is more than anxious to invest in diamond mines. Every letter says something about it; since he met some people in London who first talked of the investment to him he has been pressing it upon us. The last letter was of such a character that it was decided to send Mr. Colburn to San Francisco, where he could be in communication with the Prince by cable. He will endeavor to float a loan there and if that is done there is no doubt there will be a large investment in the diamond shares." That Prince Cupid is more than anxious to have diamonds is said to be a fact by those who know of his letters here, and in fact there are some persons who insist that already he has taken a flier in the stocks and that what he now wants is a large interest. The many investments of the estate here are said to furnish another reason for the making of this attempt to secure the loan in San Francisco. Colburn is expected to return by the Sonoma.

## WILL SELL SEED CANE.

Arrangements were made by J. P. Cooke, while on Maui, to dispose of the movable property of the Nahiku Plantation Company. These plans will be somewhat interfered with on account of the necessity of continuing the cultivation of the seed cane for which there has been found ready sale. As soon as this is off there will be no further attention paid to the plantation until there is a decided improvement in the local conditions, which would lead to a fair outlook that assessments would be paid on the stock.

The various supplies of the plantation will be disposed of to the surrounding plantations. Spreckelsville getting many of them. The valuable holdings of Nahiku in the matter of the water rights will be preserved as the agents and owners of the principal amount of the stock are of opinion that in two or three years there will come a time when the estate may be made available. The lands are of Government lease. There is now a plan said to be under consideration to incorporate the estate with one of the near by plantations, but the strong holders of the shares wish to hold it intact.



## WILL TEST INSPECTION

### Japanese Have Permission to Come.

(From Monday's daily.)

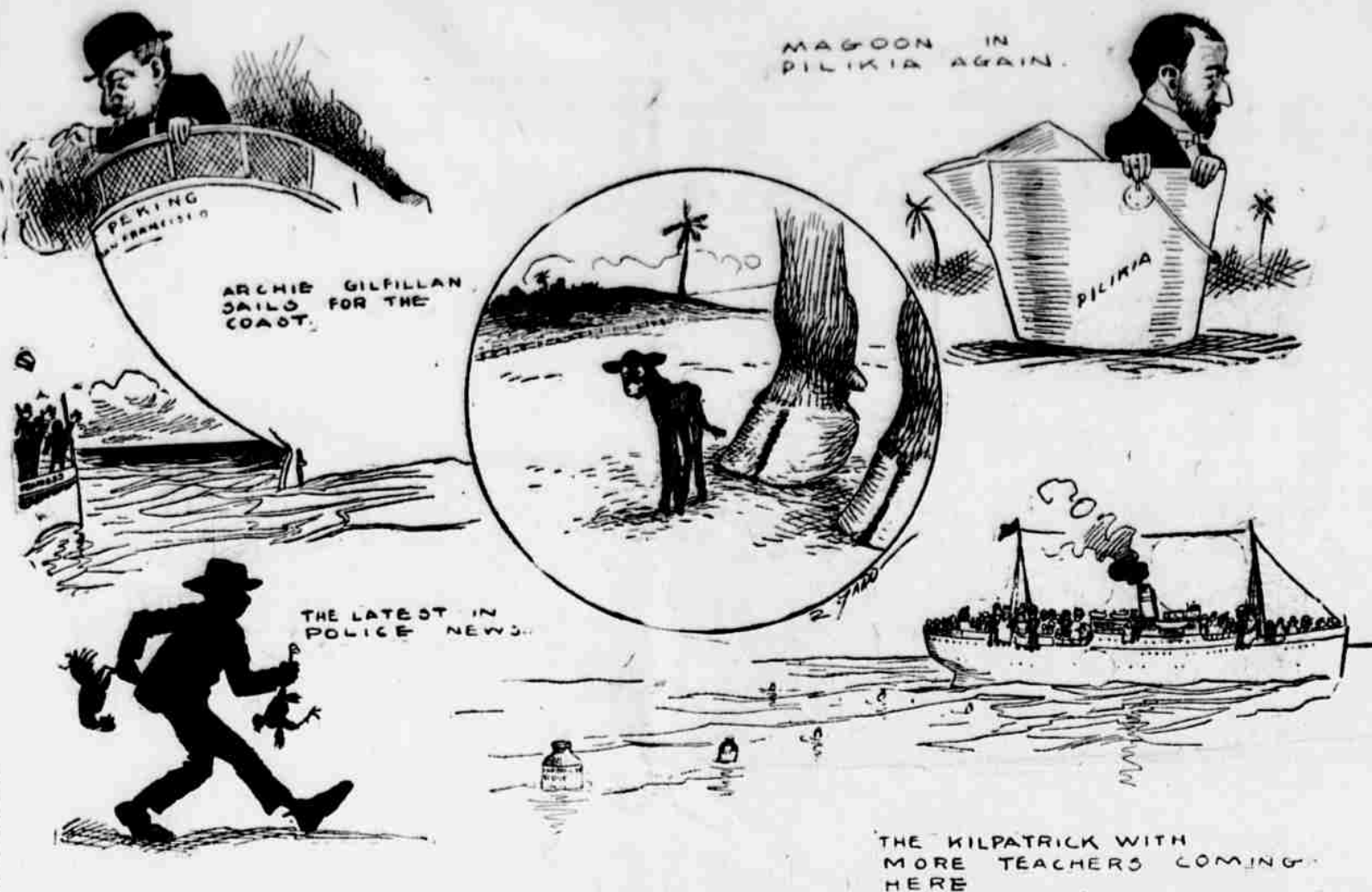
UPON the reception accorded a number of Japanese immigrants who are expected to arrive here either in the Gaelic tomorrow or the Hongkong Maru Tuesday of next week will depend the consent of the Japanese Government to permit the immigration of subjects of the Emperor to proceed unrestricted. It is reported that there will be from fifty to one hundred and fifty men in the company.

The new immigrants who are now seeking this country are said to be absolutely unassisted either by their Government or by an immigration company. Reports which have been received here indicate that their cases were thoroughly investigated before they were allowed to leave their homes, that the result of this investigation was such as to prove that the men had secured the money to make the trip either from their savings or from the sale of their little holdings, and that they have been led to come through the many reports of the money to be made here, carried back to Japan by returning laborers.

The prohibition against the coming of more of the Japanese workmen to America has been lifted to the extent that the Government will allow this party to come and if they are able to land and stay here, without the ordeal through which they must pass being too severe upon them, then other applicants to make the change will be given the required permission. Should the laborers now on the way be unable to pass the customs authorities, there will be no more permits issued for men to leave Japan bound for these Islands, at present.

Every snip which has come recently has had in its company a number of Japanese and, as well, each trans-Pacific ship passing through has had several deported men in its returning steerage list. There have been so many attempts to pass the immigration officers that the examination now is quite rigid. Fully three-fourths of the recent comers have attempted to pass themselves through on the plea that they were merchants. This it is thought is the result of the prohibition at home rather than with the idea that the story would be successfully told here.

## PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK.



## WILL WAIT NO LONGER

### Work on Hospital for Incurables to Begin.

The subscribers to the fund for the long talked of Hospital for Incurables have given up the self-appointed task of raising the enormous sum of \$200,000, and realizing the urgent present need of such an institution, have decided to begin the work with the funds at hand. This is a by no means small amount, for through the untiring efforts of the promoters of the plan the building and equipment fund has reached a total of \$61,000, with a further promise of \$10,000 by one of the original subscribers, who for the present at least desires his identity to remain a secret. The original plan upon which the subscriptions were asked contained a condition that they should not be paid until a total of \$200,000 was reached. Nearly all of these subscribers have now agreed to stand by their subscriptions and waive the condition attached, so that work upon the project may be begun as soon as it is felt that enough funds are on hand to make the success of the project a certainty.

It has consequently been decided to begin on the realization of the much discussed plans for the hospital, and with this object in view a meeting is called for next Monday afternoon, at which time the final steps will be taken for organization and the accomplishment of the plans which have laid dormant for such a long period. The men interested have not been idle, however little of their doings have come to the ears of the public, and have been quietly working towards the ultimate goal of success.

Mr. Alexander Young, one of the largest contributors towards the fund, who has been the leading spirit in the project since its inception, is certain of its success, and that within a very short time.

Speaking of the likelihood of an early realization of their plans, he said yesterday: "The prospects for the Hospital for Incurables are good, much better in fact than at any other time, though the friends of the scheme have abandoned the hope of reaching the sum of \$200,000 before making a start. The subscribers to the fund have been asked to waive the \$200,000 condition and stand by their subscriptions regardless of this condition. A large majority of the subscribers have consented to this, and in one instance a subscriber not only waives the condition, but offers to add \$10,000 to his already large subscription, making the condition that the project shall be carried out in the near future."

A meeting of the subscribers will be held on the 19th of the present month, when it is expected that charter and by-laws will be acted upon, trustees chosen, and the institution launched in working shape. A site will also be selected, in all probability, at the same meeting. None has been decided upon at the present time, though one considered in every way suitable can be secured. The subscribers despair of the government tendering land for the purpose, and have a suitable place in view, which will be suggested at next Monday's meeting, and I can see no reason why the institution should not be equipped and ready to receive patients within a year—if all goes well, perhaps in nine months.

The subscriptions stand at present: Endowment fund, \$67,500, with a further promise on condition of \$10,000. The building and equipment fund amounts to \$61,000, with sundry amounts promised in addition. "I feel confident that the limit of \$100,000 for the endowment will be reached before the buildings are finished, and that the building and equipment will also be materially increased before the money is required."

No definite plans for the buildings

have been considered as yet, but I have been investigating the matter and have had numerous reports from similar institutions both in the United States and in England. Our ideas in this matter will probably be submitted to an architect after the meeting. It is impossible to estimate the cost of the proposed structure until we know exactly how much money we will have for the purpose. Part of the fund will be required to clear off the grounds and prepare the site for the building.

"The new hospital will take in incurables of every description, excepting, of course, lepers. It will take the place of the Victoria in a measure, that institution having been used to tide over the temporary necessity for caring for incurables, until the new hospital is built."

## NEW DIAMOND HEAD ROADWAY

### A Delightful Locality Now Opened Up by the Thoroughfare.

The recent completion of the new Diamond Head road throws open to the Honolulu public a new source of pleasure and benefit. This road, which was completed by the Government in the beginning of this month at a cost of \$17,000, stretches as a continuation of the Waikiki road from the end of Kapiolani Park, past the lighthouse for a distance of about three miles in all. Of this, two and one-eighth miles was done by the Department of Public Works with day-laborers. The remaining seven-eighths of a mile was built by Messrs. O. Belser & Co., contractors, this last part includes most of the heavy work, such as the sea walls, the culverts, which are all concrete, and the fillings, which at places are from thirty to forty, even forty-five, feet deep. The greater part of the road is thirty feet in width, a smaller part being only twenty-four feet wide.

Cutting, as it does, through the very base of Diamond Head, this road affords a delightful drive, as well on account of the fresh sea-breeze, which makes it cool even on the hottest days, as on account of the surrounding scenery. On one side the algaroba-covered slopes of old Diamond Head slope with wild rifts, chasms and bold, jutting rocks against the sky, and on the other side the lazy waves roll against the shore, sometimes dashing in great white foam cascades against the dark-brown rock of the ancient lava flow, and sometimes rolling dreamily up the smooth white sand.

A little farther and the lands widen where Kapiolani shoots out as a point in juxtaposition to Koko Head on the other side of the bay. Here, amongst a waving vegetation of algaroba and such are the delightful beach dwellings of A. W. Carter, Cecil Brown, Charles Booth, J. A. Magoon, Dr. C. B. Wood and others, and new lots are being prepared at the present time.

It is certainly a delightful locality, cool and healthy because of its elevation and the sea-breeze, and as the soil only wants water to make it fertile, "Kaalawai," as this side of the mountain is called, will probably soon be as well known as Waikiki, where this one want is supplied.

At the present time water is being supplied by the Government through a pipe connecting with Waikiki, but later, when the reservoir, which is under construction on Diamond Head, is finished, water will be supplied from this source. Owing to lack of money the Government had to suspend work upon this, but the property owners have now advanced the necessary cash, as a loan without interest, to be repaid when the department is in funds again, and the reservoir is thus expected to be finished in about six weeks.

It is to be hoped that the department will start watering carts as soon as the reservoir is completed, as the road, which is now in good condition, will soon deteriorate into dust, owing to the prevailing dryness, and be literally blown away by the sea-winds, especially on the part where the roadbed is composed of coral rock. If water is secured, however, Honolulu will soon be able

## FOUND DEATH IN SHALLOW WATER

### George Freeman Succumbed to Heart Disease While Bathing at Waikiki.

Down by the Hawaiian Hotel Annex at Waikiki on Saturday afternoon a bather, George Freeman by name, met his death in six inches of sun-warmed water.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon the deceased man hired a bathing suit and shortly afterwards entered the water. No one seems to have observed him until his dead body was found in the shallow water a foot or so from shore.

The services of Drs. Murray and Herbert were requisitioned but it was too late for them to be of any assistance. The body was taken to the morgue and an autopsy performed by Dr. McDonald showed that death was attributable to heart disease.

Until yesterday morning the identity of the deceased man remained clouded in doubt. There was nothing in his clothes or effects to reveal who he was or from whence he came. It was rumored at first that he had arrived in Honolulu on the transport Kilpatrick.

Yesterday the body was identified by a friend as that of George Freeman, a native of Devonport, England. He came to the Islands in the bark Olympic. Up to Saturday afternoon he was working for Hackford & Co. on the Young building. He drew his money at noon and told his friend that he intended to work overtime. Feeling tired, however, he changed his mind, and after partaking of a couple of glasses of beer went to Waikiki for a swim.

The dead man was middle-aged and his name was found tattooed six inches in length on his right leg.

How great are the possibilities of Hawaii, as a fruit and vegetable growing country, will be understood when it becomes known that four crops of potatoes have been produced in succession on the same piece of land within twelve months. Radishes become edible ten days after sowing. Strawberry vines bear fruit all the year. The berries are the finest flavor.

Cabbage grows all the year, and it apparently makes no difference whether it is planted in the spring, summer, autumn or winter. Parsley once sown grows forever, apparently. Lima beans continue to grow and bear for over a year, and they have to be gathered every week after starting to bear. Cucumbers bear the entire year and so do tomatoes, which, with proper attention, bear for years. Raspberries bear for six months.

Pineapples come into bearing when the plants are four months old and bear in abundance for years. Lettuce can be planted at any time and it develops quickly. The same is true of celery. Fruit Trade Journal and Produce Record.

A lame shoulder is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles, and may be cured by a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

## VARIETY

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| Paint Brushes               | Hunting Knives      |
| Floor Brooms                | Butcher Knives      |
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| Curry Combs                 | Family Scales       |
| Machine Oil                 | Bird Cage Springs   |
| Shoe Blacking               | Carpenter's Rules   |
| Silver Polish               | Harness Soap        |
| Sapallo                     | Harness Blacking    |
| Silex                       | Chamois Skins       |
| Butcher Steels              | Meat Choppers       |
| Ice Chippers                | Butcher's Cleavers  |
| Ice Shavers                 | Family Cleavers     |
| Rat Traps                   | Garden Trowels      |
| Wood Saws                   | Garden Forks        |
| Ice Saws                    | Tea Strainers       |
| Butcher Saws                | Chandeller Hooks    |
| Cane Knives                 | Shadique Brushes    |
| Ice Tonges                  | Tobacco Cutters     |
| Cork Screws                 | Axle Grease         |
| Can Openers                 | Tape Measures       |
| Harness Oil                 | Shelf Brackets      |
| Sponges                     | Scrubbing Brushes   |
| Coffee Mills                | Upholstering Nails  |
| Hammers                     | Washing Ammonia     |
| Call Bells                  | Horse Brushes       |
| Scissors                    | Wire Door Mats      |
| Screw Drivers               | Bird Cage Hooks     |
| Tacks                       | Hooks and Eyes      |
| Ice Picks                   | Pruning Shears      |
| Grass Shears                | Shoe Brushes        |
| Bird Cages                  | Family Grind Stones |

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## POSES AS KING ON HIS YACHT

### Duke of Orleans Surrounded by His Own Little Court.

PARIS, August 1.—The moment scarcely seems opportune for the Orleanists to try to cause trouble in France, but there is no doubt that the French Government believes that something is afoot and they are doing their best to discover exactly what that something is. Special reports have been ordered from agents of the Government in nearly every capital of Europe and a strict surveillance has been instituted over the leading Orleanists in France.

The Duke of Orleans himself is somewhere in the Mediterranean, on board the yacht Maroussa, on which he keeps a veritable court. The crew is armed and the officers wear swords and uniforms similar to those in the French navy. The officers and men wear medals bearing the arms of the royal house, which are also all about the yacht and the fittings. But most remarkable of all the yacht carries breech-loading guns and machine guns.

Possibly it is the knowledge of this aping of sovereignty that has caused the uneasiness of the French Government. Those who know the character of the Duke of Orleans say that there is nothing to fear from him and that the public's only formidable enemy is Prince Victor Napoleon, who, by the way, recently dropped "Victor" and is now addressed simply as Prince Napoleon.

The Pall Mall Gazette recently had a ridiculous story about a great Bonapartist plot against the republic in the interest of Louis Napoleon. The story was a pure fake. Victor is the head of the family and Louis is devotedly attached to him.

### Improvements at Waikuku.

The Shacks on Main street opposite the Windsor Hotel, formerly occupied by the late H. L. Chase as a photograph gallery, are soon to be torn down and carted away. During the week Jailer Crowell has been busy packing up the effects of the gallery and storing them in the sheriff's care at the jail.

The property on which the gallery stands belongs to John Ferreira, and as soon as the shacks are removed Mr. W. T. Robinson will begin the erection of a commodious suite of single-story offices in their stead. The new offices will occupy forty feet front on Main street, with a depth of thirty feet, and will have a large veranda in front. Mr. Robinson will lay a sidewalk from the lower corner of the Enos premises to the Bismark Stables, which property he now owns, subject to a lease of about three years yet to run.

No improvement would have added so much to Waikuku as the one proposed by Mr. Robinson, for the reason that it is in the heart of the business portion of the town. Mr. Robinson will occupy one or both of the offices, or, if a suitable tenant applies, he may rent one of the offices.

There is no question but that Waikuku is destined to have a steady growth for years yet, and the growth is not a boom by any means, but simply the natural expansion of a healthy town.—Maui News.

### Nahiku's Collapse.

The closing of Nahiku as a sugar plantation does not argue unfavorably against the sugar industry on Maui, but simply demonstrates the folly of trying to start a plantation without proper financial backing. Maui will not suffer by the lapse of Nahiku, as the water supply of Nahiku will doubtless be made available for the irrigation of the vast plains of central Maui, where there are thousands of acres of excellent cane land, simply waiting for the magic charm of water.—Maui News.

Judge Lacombe, of the United States Circuit Court, has rendered a decision against the Castellanes, compelling them to pay their creditors about one and three-quarter millions.



# Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.



## Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. I., Second-class Matter, SEMI-WEEKLY, ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER C. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
Per Month, Foreign ..... \$ 50  
Per Month, Foreign ..... 75  
Per Year, Foreign ..... 6.00  
Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager

FRIDAY AUGUST 9

The end of the strike of local plumbers will be welcomed by all who have the health of the city at heart. Sanitary things have gone badly for want of plumbing and relief comes none too soon.

News from the seismic centers will be awaited here with interest, the tidal wave at Kailua having an almost sure sign of an earthquake at a distance. Opinion is divided between South America and Japan as the scene of the disturbance, either place having a record for displays of earth's convulsive forces which marks it high in the list of suspects.

If Dr. Jared Smith will find a cure for the sore-head disease which kills so many fowls, all will be forgiven. Cheap poultry and cheap eggs would be ours to command save for the mysterious hen malady. Dr. Smith has begun an investigation and, happily, will have the entire scientific resources of the Department of Agriculture at his command to make it successful.

Honolulu is as well adapted to a "rickshaw service" as is Yokohama, or Kobe but oddly enough the local Japanese coolies, even if they pulled "rickshaws" at home, cannot be got to do it here. They think the work degrading. Yet there would be plenty of money for the little brown men in a fifteen-cent "rickshaw line," as people would soon come to appreciate its convenience.

The two great Republican papers of California, the Chronicle and the Call, are waging an effective warfare against the Republican State organization, which is controlled by Dan Burns and his parasites. It is sometimes the highest party duty to oppose the party machine, a fact which was illustrated in California when the Chronicle and the Call defeated Burns for the United States Senate. The present campaign for reform is carried on with a relentless vigor which promises to give Burns another finishing touch.

The Roman Catholic Church, which with all respect to its religious polity, is one of the strongest police forces known to the world, has a great duty yet to perform in these islands towards its younger Portuguese communicants. It is undeniable that a large number of these boys are growing up as thieves. They are responsible for the most of the petty pilfering done in Hawaii and especially in Honolulu. The police can do little with them, but the church, with its powerful hold upon their instincts of obedience, could do a great deal. We know of no public or spiritual service the church could perform in these parts of more importance than the reformation of the lads who are now doing their best to permanently group themselves with the criminal classes.

It is by no means certain that the West will have its way about the renewal of the Chinese exclusion law. Farm labor problems are getting serious. In the East and the house-servant problem is a grave perplexity. In the Middle West there is always a shortage, during harvest time, of white toilers. The South begins to realize that, if it is to develop its resources and get rich, it must have better manual service than the negroes give. Even California needs cheap and reliable labor on its fruit farms and in the carrying out of railroad and flume enterprises, and the Jap being unreliable, the Chinaman is all that offers. We do not believe, of course, that the country, however pressed for labor, would open the flood-gates; but it ought to be practicable to amend the exclusion law as to permit the entrance of a certain number of Chinese every year for a specified term of years.

The good news that the Louisiana State Board of Health has taken off the restrictions on Porto Rican labor, bound for Hawaii, will probably be followed by the further news that the importation of these people has been resumed. Owing to good reports sent back to the West Indian island there is a general desire among the laboring poor to come here, and now nothing stands in the way. That the health of the Porto Ricans—or rather, their freedom from infectious diseases—is open to no doubts may be conceded on all sides, now that the Louisiana Board of Health has certified to it, for any excuse to cripple our sugar industry that would hold water is always eagerly seized by the Louisianians. Judge Humphreys made a strenuous effort at New Orleans to keep the Southern planters up to their anti-Hawaiian work but as usual he scored an ignominious failure.

A Humphreys penny-a-line news bureau at Washington says that a Hawaiian Bar Association memorial in his favor has been received in that city. As the Association has not reversed or modified its vote of thirty-seven to seven against the branded Judge, the story is untrue enough to have been written by Humphreys himself. Possibly the minority seven, five of whom are either his relatives or employees, have resolved themselves into a new Bar Association and endorsed the corrupt "jurist," or perhaps the sixteen unlettered native legislators whom Humphreys turned into "lawyers" without examination after they had passed his notorious Balluff act, are pretending to be somebody. In either case it will not take the real Bar Association long to expose the humbug and exhibit Humphreys at Washington in a new series of petty frauds.

## EMBATTLED WAGE-EARNERS.

HUNDREDS of thousands of workmen at daggers drawn with their employers, as many more forced into idleness for the want of the finished product or from lack of demand for the raw material, trade blocked by tie-ups of the ordinary channels, intimations and final demands—these mark the first year of the century, indubitably. With the ironworkers and their billion-dollar trust employers the struggle will be a hard one, if the latest reports are not changed when the next news comes from the scene of the trouble, while the minor disturbances will be lost to sight in the perspective of that great struggle.

There is one point which should not escape notice in that general discussion which has followed the strike of the steelworkers. That is the effect upon the workman of the constantly recurring reports of the vast gains to his employer, which have no corresponding effect upon his returns. This should be considered in the light of the past history of the organizations of iron and steelworkers and may shed a light upon the general tendency of the times. Since the days of the Sons of Vulcan, the first of the organizations of ironworkers, there has been at the head of that order and its successor, the Amalgamated Association, a man whose leading characteristic has been caution and firmness. In the past these leaders have risen to positions of prominence through force of character, and while maintaining their adherence to the order have become the heads of many great enterprises. Such a man was John Jarrett, the most skillful of the rollers of his day, and after that the successful president of the tinplate manufacturing which was the pioneer in this country. Such a man again was William Weir, and so on through the list of the men who made the organization which is now pitted against the greatest aggregation of capital in modern history.

There have been great struggles in the past, and the men who directed them are still living. On the other hand there are new hands at the helms of the various corporations which are opposed to the workers. What will be the result cannot be forecast, but be that as it may, there are indications that if the men of money force the issue to its ultimate conclusion, the battle of wage-earners which has been the theme of the harangue for a quarter-century, will follow. There are good grounds for this fear, when it is taken into consideration that an absolute stoppage of the iron and steelworkers can have only one result, a shutting down of the mines and the transportation lines which are maintained to supply the furnaces. This would mean that there would be an almost complete stoppage of work in a half-dozen States, with all the attendant disorders.

The capitalists have at stake their vast investment, stocks held in many hands; the men will risk their futures, for now that there is but one employer there must be no blacklist if the men who have their little ones about them wish to prepare for the future. This would seem to place the formidable mass in the way of the irresistible force. That there are not enough workmen has been shown in the past year in many ways. There has been a story of the same import from every corner of the Union. Crops to harvest, materials to be worked up and improvements to be made, and few men to do the work. It would seem then that the question would be from what source is to be drawn the non-union men to break the strike. Were it only a mill here and there it would be different, but where it means all the steel mills of capacity in the country the problem is more complex.

Leaving aside the merits of the strike there appears a question of ethics. Millions made by the mere action of consolidating companies, adding nothing to their equipment or to their capacity to their furnaces and rolls, have roused the men who are responsible for the output of the mills to think that they, whose training has made such fortunes possible, should have greater returns. Even the greatest of modern benefactions, the millions given to libraries by Andrew Carnegie, have served to arouse in the minds of his own workmen, who have benefited most by his liberality, the thought that perhaps the millions which are now returned to them and their children should have come to them direct in the shape of wage, for their individual use and enjoyment.

In this view, then, there may be precipitated by this fight a contest which will have to do with the clearing of the air between the two factors of American industrial life, a battle which will lead to a better understanding between capital and labor, one which will leave the contestants with more respect for the positions of each.

## A TRAVELING ANANIAS.

There is an Aesop fable about the man who warned a viper at his hearth only to have it turn and sting him, which is recalled by the attempt of the branded Judge, Abram S. Humphreys, to discredit the sugar industry which has yielded him nearly all the money he ever made, and to add to its labor difficulties.

Before leaving here Humphreys sold the most if not all of his sugar stock and on arriving at New Orleans, the center of the competing Gulf State sugar industry, he undertook to cut down the value of the stock to the purchaser, and the value of all other sugar holdings here. His weapon was an interview full of falsehoods as inexcusable as were those for which he was recently branded by the San Francisco Chronicle, the text of which is being sent broadcast by Louisiana papers. Here are some of the sample lies about the treatment given the Porto Rican immigrants.

"These newcomers nearly all arrived in an anemic condition, due to the poor and insufficient nourishment they were accorded aboard the ships on the trip across the Pacific. I do not think they were treated at all well from the time they left their homes in Porto Rico. They have been imposed upon and woefully deceived since they arrived in Hawaii, both as to the wages they were promised and the hours they were to work. I understand the Porto Ricans have not been paid the wages promised them, and they have been made to labor a longer time than originally held out to them before they left their homes."

"The planters promised to educate the children, but they are trying also to break their word in this regard, with the excuse that too much education is a curse to the Latin laborer. The planters hold that it is better to keep the Porto Ricans in their natural condition, and not elevate them from their condition of semi-serfdom."

"Now that we are a part of the United States the alien contract labor law is enforced in the Hawaiian Islands as well as in the other portions of our country, so that we can no longer draw upon Chinese and Japanese for our labor. Consequently the planters have had to look elsewhere. They seemed to have settled upon Porto Rico as a country from which they might draw a timid and ignorant element easily imposed upon and subdued. A short time ago a vessel arrived in Honolulu containing 800 Porto Rican men, women and children, and out of the entire lot not fifty were capable of doing a half day's labor if put to work immediately, so weak and exhausted were they from lack of food."

"Just prior to the Spanish-American war Harper's, Leslie's and other illustrated periodicals of our country in picturing the reconcentrado camps around cities in Cuba exposed to view dying mothers clasping to barren breasts famishing babes. I thought then these pictures were from the pen driven by fevered imagination, but I have seen substantially the same thing when the emigrant ships would land the Porto Rican laborers in Honolulu."

Abram S. Humphreys, who has not hesitated to speak falsely from the bench and in the columns of his own paper, naturally resorts to the same method when he has any criticism to make of men and interests that he knows to distrust and despise him. Hence the false statements quoted. Humphreys knows as well as the next man that the Porto Ricans, who left their impoverished country ill and half-starved, were treated well on the way here and are being treated well on the plantations. Sugar men do not pay the passage of laborers from Porto Rico to Hawaii for the sake of destroying their health and thereby their capacity to make good the expenses they have caused and assure profits to their employers. That is not a part of the game. It is for the planters to save the men they have brought here at large cost and treat them so well that they will draw others from the same locality. That is precisely what has been and is being done. We have the testimony of the traveling correspondent of

the Los Angeles Times as to the good treatment of the Porto Ricans on the train from Louisiana to California; and we know of their treatment here. So does Humphreys, but he chooses to bear false witness, at no matter what cost to Hawaii, simply to satisfy his spite and malice. It is a dirty bird that fouls its own nest, and Humphreys, all things considered, is one of the dirtiest birds an ill-wind ever brought to Hawaii.

## EXHIBIT OF VEGETABLES.

Between the prize cucumber from Maui and the great beet from Kauai, the monster melon from Wahiawa and the hottest pepper from Makao, the contest for the blue ribbon will wage. Learned agriculturists, men who will grow beards to qualify them for the position of judge, will come from every corner of the group to look upon the growing carrot and the princely pineapple, to test the guava and the mango and the onion and the eggplant. And the acquiescent Oriental perhaps will come to look on and go away to his valley acre and grow the same old diminutive vegetable, and everyone who has not his own garden or farm will eat it without protest, for it will be all that may be had for the money.

But there will be good from the exhibition of agricultural and horticultural products which Commissioner Taylor proposes to give, if the fruit and vegetable-growers will take a diploma seriously. An honest exhibit of what may be grown will do much to make the people insist upon having the best, and as well let the small grower see what may be done with industry and care. The records of past exhibitions of small fruits and vegetables show that there was a time when the products of the Hawaiian field and farm left little to be wished, either in the way of size or succulence. What has been done may be done once more.

There might be made a splendid display if the people who have given thought and care to the development of their gardens would have an endeavor made to grow a specialty for the exhibition. That there are places which are adapted naturally to the development of certain sub-tropical vegetables and fruits is certain, and should the plans of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, to arouse interest in the cultivation of what the Yankee knows as "garden truck," succeed the result will be well worth the effort.

## WORKING FOR A CABLE.

After more than a decade of working for telegraphic connection with the Mainland there seems some good prospects that a cable will be authorized by the Fifty-seventh Congress. That this has not been done before must be attributed to many reasons, perhaps the most potent factor being the usual one, a strong man in the committee who favors private ownership, and who always keeps back any attempt to push through a Government ownership measure. During the Fifty-fifth Congress there was a good bill from the private ownership standpoint, and that it did not pass was due to the war feeling and the sudden springing up in the House of the Corliss bill, with a most dramatic speech by its author, which blocked matters for the season, as the time was too limited to permit thorough argument of so radical a departure.

The bill which has most friends is the Senate bill, which differs from the House measure only in some minor details. According to this plan the cable will be laid by the Navy Department and will be turned over to the Post-office Department for operation. This means, of course, the construction of a ship for the purpose of laying the cable, and of such repair ships as would be needed. All of which would mean the spending of a large sum by the Navy. Another feature which often has been overlooked is that the House

## Scrofula

This root of many evils—  
Glandular tumors, abscesses, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions, sore ears, inflamed eyelids, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, readiness to catch cold and inability to get rid of it easily, paleness, nervousness and other ailments including the consumptive tendency—  
Can be completely and permanently removed, no matter how young or old the sufferer.

Hood's Sarsaparilla was given the daughter of Elias Vernoy, Wawarsing, N. Y., who had broken out with scrofula sores all over her face and head. The first bottle helped her and when she had taken six the sores were all healed and her face was smooth. He writes that she has never shown any sign of the scrofula returning.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Ask your druggist for it today and accept no substitute.

of Representatives will not pass any bill without the clause providing that the cable must be of American manufacture. It was this clause which led to much of the trouble with the Scrymgeour company, for it was understood at the time that corporation made its hardest fight for the cable bill that it then had under contract cable for the laying in England.

Perhaps there could be nothing more opportune than the pilgrimage to the Far East this summer of so many Democratic Congressmen. They have been from time immemorial opposed to any subsidies or special grants. They must see the need for a cable. When they reach here they will find a Territory which is more than any other Territory in the United States ever has accepted in the powers granted to it, and yet they will be cut off from communication with their friends. This privilege they had while in far-away Manila, but Honolulu is shut off. The object lesson will be well worth the while, and there can be no doubt of the result.

The letter-carriers may not get rich off their pay but the American custom which leads every family they have served to give them a cash present on New Year's Day will, if carried out with Honolulu liberality, make the lot of the carriers a not unhappy one.

Regatta Day is approaching and already there are some signs of the accustomed festivity of the occasion. Plans which have been made indicate a more than usually attractive program, and the thousands who gather for the day's sport will have ample reason for their enjoyment.

Francis Murphy will be here soon on his way to San Francisco. It is quite likely that he may be induced to stop over and do more work for the blue ribbon cause. What he did before has proved of such lasting value here that there is a public wish to hear him again and to induce him to extend his labors to the other islands.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Rentable houses are again becoming hard to find.

Governor A. S. Cleghorn has recovered from his recent illness.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Cooke on August 11.

Frederic J. Clay, bookkeeper for the Oahu Sugar Company, is in town.

Sam Mahuka has been appointed to succeed Z. Paakiki as deputy sheriff of South Kohala.

Chief Justice Frear and Attorney General Dole leave Honolulu on the same boat for the States, August 27.

C. Politz, formerly of Honolulu, has gone to Manila to study the question of Filipino laborers for the plantations.

Consul Wing Wei Pin is very much pleased with the methods of the fire claims court in the matter of Chinese claims.

Jared Smith, of the department of agriculture, is making a special study of the prevalent eye disease of the domestic fowl.

The rails were laid over the Rapid Transit Railway's steel bridge across Nuuanu stream last Saturday and connected with the main line.

The electrical workers presented their petition for an eight-hour day to their employers yesterday. They are to receive an answer August 26.

Work is progressing rapidly on the Beretania street bridge across Nuuanu stream. The bridge will be a handsome, safe structure when completed.

Yesterday the tide was higher at Waikiki beach than it has been before in years. The waves washed up over the bank at the Annex on to the lawn.

The work of demolition of the old frame shacks on Fort street opposite the fire station is going ahead rapidly. They will be replaced by the handsome building to be erected by N. S. Sachs.

The new postoffice at Hauula will shortly be opened, with Moses Aalona as postmaster. Mail will be sent and forwarded from Lale at the present by special service, but later a regular route will be established.

Prince David, who severely sprained his ankle while accompanying the remains of Mrs. Samuel Parker to the boat, is able to be about again, having been compelled to forego his trip to Hawaii because of the injury.

Professor Koebel, government entomologist, returned Sunday from Kauai, where he went to study the cane borer. He reports that the pest is less numerous than on previous visits which he made to the plantations of the Garden Isle.

Prof. Curtis J. Lyons is of the opinion that the tidal wave of last Friday did not come from Japan, but thinks that it came from Java, or the South Pacific. It reached Kailua at the same time that it did Honolulu, and had it come from Japan it would have reached here first.

## BY AUTHORITY.

## TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office.

Honolulu, Oahu, August 1, 1901.

MR. J. BATCHELOR has this day been appointed Inspector of Licenses for the Territory of Hawaii.

WM. H. WRIGHT,  
Treasurer.

## NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF REGISTERED TREASURY WARRANTS.

Treasurer's Office.

Honolulu, August 12, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Registered Treasury Warrants numbered from 1 to 2699 inclusive to present them for payment at the office of the Treasurer in Honolulu on or after August 23d, 1901, on which date interest will cease. WM. H. WRIGHT,  
5924 Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.

## CORPORATION NOTICE.

THE KOHALA TELEPHONE CO., Ltd.

At their annual meeting, held at the Kohala Clubrooms this 30th day of July 1901, re-elected the following officers and directors:

Mr. John Hind, President.

Mr. E. C. Bond, Vice President.

George P. Tulloch, Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. W. C. McDougall, Auditor.

Directors—Mr. John Lennox, two years; Mr. Thomas S. Kay, three years; Dr. B. D. Bond, three years.

GEO. P. TULLOCH.

Secy Kohala Telephone Co., Ltd.

2304—Aug. 6, 9.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING

been duly appointed administrator of the estate of James Menden, late of Kohala, Kauai, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to produce proper vouchers to the undersigned at Kealia, Kauai, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

J. W. SEAL.

Administrator of the Estate of Jas. Menden.

Kealia, Kauai, August 6, 1901.

2304—Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27; Sept. 3.

## McBRYDE SUGAR CO., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

the twelfth and final assessment of 15 per cent (\$3.00 per share), levied on the assessable stock of the McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., is due on September 2, 1901, and will be delinquent on September 16, 1901.

Stockholders will please make prompt payment at the office of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

F. M. SWANZY,

Treasurer McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.

Honolulu, August 7, 1901. 5931

## JUST PUBLISHED!

By the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, a

## HISTORICAL

## MISSIONARY ALBUM

containing brief sketches of 182 Protestant Missionaries to Hawaii, and half-tone engravings of 132 of them.

The book is 9 1/2 x 12 inches, has 110 pages, and weighs, when wrapped for mailing, about 3 pounds.

Price, bound in dark cloth, \$5 00 in Morocco, 7.50

Postage, 25c. 1 extra.

Sample copies may be seen at Thrum's

Book Store, Fort St.

Orders will be filled upon application

to R. W. Andrews, telephone Blue 1052, or P. O. Box 143.

During the absence of Attorney

General Dole the business of the department will be conducted by Mr.

Cathcart, as Acting Attorney General.

The story published by the Bulletin

that the duties of the office are to be combined with those of Secretary Cooper, is an error.

The "Historical Missionary Album,"

containing brief sketches of 182 Protestant missionaries to Hawaii, and 132

half-tone engravings, has just been published. This is a very valuable

book, and should be in every family.

Mr. R. W. Andrews, of Honolulu, has

this work in his charge, to whom all orders should be sent. Particulars can

be had by consulting the ad elsewhere.

T. F. Sedgwick, of the experimental

station in the Sierra, had a sad experience

because of the strike at San Francisco. He planned to ship his household

goods to Honolulu on the same boat, and had his furniture packed on a

van ready for shipment. The van was

blockaded by strikers, and the furniture

was not placed on board the steamer. He is anxiously awaiting

word now from his family as to the

ultimate disposition of the van.

Attorney J. L. Dunne replied to Mr.

Lowrey's letter concerning the confinement of United States prisoners yesterday. Referring to the section of the

statute quoted by Mr. Lowrey, Mr. Dunne writes: "I have the honor to

point out that in any discussion of the law of commutation, this section is

irrelevant. A moment's reflection will satisfy you that the scope of this section is limited to 'internal discipline

and treatment; the section has nothing whatever to do with commutation."

The harbor is rapidly approaching

the stage when it can be called empty.

Vessels are slipping away daily for the

Sound and San Francisco, and few are

entering. The Railway Mail wharf is

deserted save for three vessels which

are discharging coal. Several of the

craft are ready to sail today, and more

will be ready Monday. The sugar season is about over, and most of the

ships are going in ballast. The bark

Albert is being loaded with the automobiles of the Hawaiian Automobile

Company, which are being shipped back to the manufacturers to be refitted with better motor batteries. She

may get away today.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. Box 788, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co. Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

## Castle &amp; Cooke.

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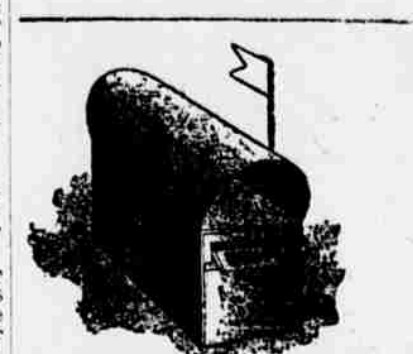
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F. T. WATERHOUSE, Agent

## Down Again

In prices is the market for

flour and feed, and we follow it

closely.

Send us your orders and they

will be filled at the lowest

market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents

upon a hundred pounds of

feed should not concern you











## DRY DAYS ON MAUI

### The Drouth Doing Considerable Harm.

[Special Correspondence.]

MAUI, August 10.—The drought seems to be getting worse instead of better. The atmosphere is getting hotter and dryer. The thermometer is constantly in the 80's. For the last three or four days the trade-winds have ceased blowing, thus making the heat of the summer sun more intolerable. Kamaeas state that never within the history of the East Maui ditches has the region in the vicinity of their headwaters been so dry. The plantations dependent upon the Hamakua and the two Spreckels ditches are suffering keenly. One of the Spreckels ditches is dry; in the other and the Hamakua ditch, the waterway that supplies the Pala and Hamakua plantations, there are but a few inches of water. The water in the Iao valley is also very low, but the Waihee ditch has a better supply.

#### GENERAL NOTES.

It is rumored that Hamao plantation in Hama district is soon to close up. If this is true, the prevailing high prices for labor and the long-continued drought are the probable causes of discontinuance.

In Wailuku, on the 9th, a team of horses attached to a delivery wagon ran away and threw the Japanese driver out, cutting him badly.

In spite of a rather small attendance of auditors the discussion by the Makawao Debating Society, held in the parlors of the Pala Foreign Church last evening, went off fairly well. The subject debated was, "Resolved, That four years spent in travel is more beneficial to a young man than the same length of time devoted to a college course."

Messrs. W. E. Beckwith and F. E. Atwater led in favor of "travel" and won over Messrs. W. O. Alken and J. Jones, who contested in favor of a college education. The subject for next meeting is, "Resolved, That the annexation of Hawaii to California will be conducive to the best interests of the former."

By the Helene of the 8th Mr. and Mrs. James Fleming of Grove Ranch returned from a trip to Oregon. By the same steamer Mrs. John Waterhouse of Honolulu arrived on Maui and is a guest of the H. P. Baldwins of Haiku.

By the Sierra, Miss Addie Dowdle, the sister of S. R. Dowdle of the Kaupakaula School, arrived in Honolulu. She will reside in Makawao.

The Italians on Spreckelsville are first-class laborers. They, however, did not come direct from Italy, but were recruited in St. Louis and speak English like native Americans.

During the 8th, Maui people learned of the E. O. Hall & Son fire by wireless telegraph. All hail, Marconi!

Kahului harbor shows a clean expense of harbor water, there being only one vessel at anchor there, the Otella Peterson, a four-masted schooner that arrived from Hilo last week, bringing 100 tons of railroad iron for the Kahului Railroad Company. She is loading sugar.

By the steamer Helene, which sails tomorrow, Messdames H. A. Baldwin and F. W. Hardy depart for a short visit to Honolulu. Miss Maggie Walker, who has been visiting in Kula, returns home, and Miss Mary Green, who has been a guest at Grove Ranch, also departs.

Last week Hon. C. H. Dickey made his jubilee or fiftieth trip to the crater of Haleakala. Next!

During the 8th, Mrs. J. P. Cooke and children went to Olinda House for a long stay.

## TALKING OVER THE LABOR ISSUE

### Sugar Plantation Managers on the Big Island Have Meeting.

The managers of the sugar plantations on this island will hold a meeting at Fremantle Hall today to confer with Mr. Lake regarding bringing in a large number of Porto Rican laborers. Mr. Lake has lived in Porto Rico for a number of years and is thoroughly familiar with the island and the people. He will make a proposition to the managers which he believes will have favorable consideration. Regarding the Porto Ricans Colonel Lake says:

"In my opinion a little better care should have been used in the selection of the people who were sent here though in many instances some got aboard without our knowing it. As a race they have been pretty well starved in their own land for generations, but my experience has been that once the men are fed up they become good workmen. On the public works in Ponce we had thousands of them employed and as a rule they gave satisfaction."

"There is one thing, however, that the employers of Porto Ricans should bear in mind. The customs of the people there were, up to the United States assumed control, the opposite to the customs in any well regulated community of white; their moral standard was far below and if the employers here will remember that discipline was not in their curriculum at home and that they must be brought up to a realization of it by degrees, the result will be more satisfactory. In other words, until the Porto Ricans get accustomed to his surroundings he must be treated like a child. The starving out process has had the effect of making some of them covetous and a

## HILO'S SAGE OF THE COFFEE SHOP ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

"There's a good many people yapping about the income tax without knowing whether the thing is going through or not," said the Early Riser.

"I suppose you are digging at me," said the Kicker. "I object to it on general principles. Why should we have to tell the government that our income is so much and our expenses overrun our income? It seems to me like giving out a lot of information that is of a strictly private nature. You can't tell who is going to get hold of it and it appears to me as though a fellow was injuring his credit. Up here in the assessor's office I noticed that when a man turned in his report and someone was standing near that the assessor covered it up so the other fellow couldn't see it. But in other offices they may not be so particular, and the result will be that this private information will be like the dust in Honolulu—all over town."

"The trouble is that men who have been posing as incomers will be shown up as being on the other side," said the Cheerful Liar. "The fellow whose return shows that he must pay a dollar and a quarter income tax after all exemptions is the one who can wear his hat on the side of his head and smoke cigars."

"And have people running after him wanting to borrow money at easy rates," said the Early Riser. "Mebbe that's the reason why so many of us kick against making the return. Another reason is because it seems to me that a fellow American. In my opinion it is like trying to gag the press—it's a bluff that the Supreme Court won't stand for. You will find, I think, that when the three wise men get their heads together that they will say nil to the proposition. We all know that a higher rate of taxes is necessary to run the government, and it is within the power of the Legislature to fix it in a way that there would have been less kicking than with an odious income tax. People who live in the back country, the homesteaders, are crying for in some instances improvements to old ones. We of Hilo see where streets need improving and know that it cannot be done without money. I do not believe, then, that many of us would have kicked if the tax on property had been raised to two per cent. There would have been no question as to the constitutionality of the act, and things would have gone along swimmingly. As it is, we seem to be up against it, for the reason that the income tax law will probably be kicked out and the tax levy remains as it was before. The condition I speak of, regarding roads, does not exist on this island alone. There's Honolulu, where provisions have been made for some big improvements, which, owing to lack of money, and no provisions for getting it, the work must stop. Every island in the group is in the same condition; a condition that could have been avoided by the passage of a loan bill and the change in the tax levy. I wouldn't be surprised to hear that a special session of the Legislature would be called for the purpose of handling these two matters."

"And for the purpose of providing money for the Legislature, and, possibly, employment for Colonel Muzumby," said the Kicker. "Excuse me! We have heard about all we want of this Legislature without adding another session. If you have watched things you've noticed that the sessions lasted about as long as the appropriations for expenses held out; that they were not attempted to reverse the order and have the appropriations chicken is mighty tempting."

"I have talked with a number of Porto Ricans and they express themselves as being satisfied with their new homes, the only complaint being against the living expenses. Some of the store managers inform me that they will import a cheaper grade of commodities for their use and if this is done I am quite sure there will be no further complaint. The meeting on Thursday will be for the purpose of discussing labor and deciding upon what class will next be tried. Some of the managers are inclined toward the proposition to bring in negroes but I believe a majority will oppose it. I am in the employ of the Planters' Association and will go wherever they decide to send me. At the meeting three delegates will be chosen to represent the island association at the general meeting to be held in Honolulu on the 10th inst."

Colonel Lake is a resident of Ohio and has been in several wars. He served three years during the American Civil War, was in South Africa fighting and also served in the Cuban-Spanish war. Returning to Ohio when war was declared against Spain, he recruited a regiment of volunteers and was appointed colonel. After being mustered out he located at Ponce and for nearly three years was engaged in the public works department.—Hilo Herald.

#### UNDERWRITERS AT WAILUKU.

Looking Into the Means of Fire Protection There.

Mr. A. R. Gurrey, secretary of the Board of Underwriters of the Hawaiian Islands, has been engaged for the past week in making the first official survey of Wailuku on behalf of the Board of Underwriters. Heretofore the rates of fire insurance on Maui, each company has been guided solely by such conditions as presented themselves in each individual case, and as a result no fixed rates on the same classes of property have been the rule, but arbitrary rates have been fixed.

The principal object of Mr. Gurrey's visit to the island was to survey the sugar mills for the purpose of discovering if anything could be done in the matter of lowering mill insurance, and although he has so far examined only the Hana, Kipahulu, Wailuku and Pioneer Mills, he has been able to make suggestions in the matter of making these properties less risky which will materially reduce the rate of insurance. The removal of a dangerous electric wire, the bringing in of a water pipe, as well as many other minor changes in any given piece of property to be insured, will have much weight in determining the rate of insurance to be charged, and the examination of such property by Secretary Gurrey frequently results in suggestions for lessening the hazard and thus reducing the rate.

For this reason Mr. Gurrey has been requested by many of the owners of insured property on Maui to visit such property and make recommendations along these lines.

held out as long as the session continued. It will be the same if another session is called, and it will probably end with the same result as the last two sessions. The majority of men in the Legislature went there with a kick against the Dole officials, and that was all they had in their bonnets; they wanted to make it unpleasant for them, no matter what the cost to the public. That is one reason why I kick; their interests were selfish, they were vindictive, and the idea of "public good" in their mind consisted in kicking against a stone wall. It may be that some day they will realize their mistake, as the voters who have sent them there have realized it."

It was a case of "I will" with everyone of them," said the Early Riser, "and when they went there with that sort of button in their coat it meant that they would bounce the government, whether President McKinley would have it or not. What was the result? Ask Representative Beckley, who went to Ponce to interview the President. Why, he didn't stay over there long enough to wait for a regular steamer; he came back deadhead on a transport, and President McKinley sent him. They say that his tail was gracefully curved between his legs as he left the Secret mansion, where the President was sojourning. Take the other proposition, Statehood, which I consider the quintessence of foolishness. Delegate Wilcox left the Islands for Washington with the idea firmly rooted that he could have the Territory made a State, and this, too, after the disgraceful session. He too came back with the statement that the president wouldn't stand for it, and that he could get no encouragement from Congress. It was another case of 'I will' until a more powerful body came along and completed the sentence with 'not.' If the Legislature had been so convinced some of the Home Rule members that they are candidates for the queer ward in the Territorial bug house," said the Cheerful Liar. "Some of them actually believe that they were inspired by Divine power to do as they did. To my mind it was a case of a chicken, a pig and a rabbit. If they were living down South every one of them would be wearing a rabbit's foot to keep off the hoodoo that is bound to follow them the rest of their lives."

"And Mr. Dole remains Governor?" asked the Kicker. "Has anyone heard from him lately?"

"I believe he is somewhere on Mauna Kea," said the Early Riser. "The last I heard was that with several others he was coming from Low's place over the trail. The cool atmosphere of the mountain has helped him very much, and he will soon be ready for official duties. He has been hunting wild hogs and wild cattle in a neighborhood away from telephone and wireless telegraph, so that his mind has been free from office cares. It was the best medicine he could have, and he is improving under the treatment. Acting Governor Cooper, in the meantime, is plodding along taking full night's sleep and not bothering himself very much over the attacks made upon him by some of the newspapers. And after all, he is filling the office about as well as any unprejudiced man could ask for. You will find that Mr. Cooper is all right wherever you put him."—Hilo Herald.

Of course, it makes no particular difference to the insurance companies whether the property insured is slightly or highly hazardous, for the reason that they establish the rate of insurance according to the risk involved. The property owners are the ones to be benefited by lessening the hazard of an insurable piece of property.

As to Wailuku, Mr. Gurrey states that if hydrants were placed in the water mains and a hose cart and 500 feet of hose were provided, the rate of insurance on Wailuku property would be materially lowered, and he expressed surprise that the citizens of Wailuku who insure have not taken steps to prod the Government into making such provisions.

Mr. Gurrey was called to Honolulu on account of the recent fire, but will as soon as possible return to Maui and resume the inspection of insurable property. The result of his work will doubtless prove beneficial to those having property to insure.

## MAUI ATHLETIC CLUB MEETS

### Does Not Need Much Money But Wants a Little Very Badly.

The regular monthly meeting of the Maui Athletic Association was held at the court house last Monday evening with a fairly large attendance, Chairman L. M. Baldwin presiding.

The minutes of the regular meeting of June were approved, there having been no July meeting owing to lack of a quorum. From the reports of the secretary and treasurer it appeared that there is a large amount of unpaid dues and but little money in the treasury, and decisive measures were adopted to collect unpaid dues.

The executive committee reported that the baseball diamond at Wells Park is completed and that the grounds are in a fairly good condition for a game of ball, although it will require one or two heavy rains to settle and pack the loose dirt in the outfield. A game may be played on August 12, probably between the Wailuku and the Spreckelsville teams. A small admission fee will be charged, the entire management of the affair having been left in the hands of the executive committee.

George Cummings was elected captain of the Wailuku nine, and Dr. W. R. Bate manager. A temporary grand stand is to be erected for visitors. The road roller will soon be brought up to the grounds and used to put the finish on the diamond.

Members who know themselves to be in arrears should not wait to be "seen," but should at once look up Secretary Schrader and settle up. A large sum is not needed, but a small amount is imperatively required as soon as possible to collect it.—Maui News.

## CHINESE NEEDED

### Best Laborers for Our Sugar Farms.

Hamakua, Hawaii, Aug. 9, 1901.

Editor Advertiser: I think it's very generally admitted that white men cannot work in the cane fields of Hawaii as field laborers. At least, that has been the experience of nine-tenths of the planters in the past, and is liable to be so in the future. It is therefore evident that we must look elsewhere for men who can do this class of labor, unless we want to see this industry ruined. Now what I want is to see every one wake up to this fact, for a fact it certainly is, in spite of anything anyone can say against it. When men talk of white men working in the cane field of a tropical country like this they don't know what they are talking of, and we think, if they were to try this class of work for a single day, they would very quickly find out that it is not a job for white men. Now as white men cannot work as field laborers, and as I defy anyone to prove that they can, I say again that we must look elsewhere for men. The men that have proved themselves to be the best adapted to this class of work and for this climate and who have given the least trouble are the Chinese. And as this is a fact we want every one to use their best influence to bring Congress to leave Hawaii out when Congress attempts to pass a new exclusion law against permitting the Chinese to immigrate to America. And what I want to see is a monster petition gotten up by all classes of men of the Islands and have it sent to Congress to prove to them that this is a thing that is absolutely necessary for the progress of Hawaii. If this were done I think it is more than likely the United States Congress would see the necessity of revising the labor laws of Hawaii.

And as everybody, from the bankers and agents down to the smallest business or tradesman, are dependent upon the plantations for their support, we think there would be no difficulty in getting up this petition. For most of the thinking men know that should the plantations fail, the glass would soon be growing in the streets of Honolulu, and disaster and ruin would soon be staring us in the face, from one end of Hawaii to the other.

This is no fancy picture that I have attempted to draw, but it is liable to prove the grimmest kind of fact unless there are more laborers brought to the Islands in the near future. For already there is talk of closing up some of the plantations, and, though a few might survive, what could they do towards supporting the population of Honolulu? No one that knows anything of the condition of this country, and that has got the true interest of it at heart, will dispute this point. Therefore it is to be hoped that all will work together for the good of all. With the exception of sugar cane, coffee is the only industry that seems adapted to this climate, but it is proved to be impossible to carry it on under present conditions—first for the lack of laborers and second for the low price of coffee. Therefore we should prove in this petition a clause praying Congress to put a duty on coffee so that this country, as well as all of Uncle Sam's new possessions, may be utilized to the best advantage. As this is a measure that will benefit all classes, it is proposed that all classes will take a hand in getting up this petition. There should be a man appointed for every district whose business it should be to secure every available name. There should also be a man appointed from every business, trade, profession, and one from every industry or enterprise that is doing business anywhere on these Islands. I remain, very truly yours, OBSERVER.

#### Looking Ahead.

The Honolulu papers are discussing the question of whether or not the recent Legislature was a failure. That it was an abject and deplorable failure is too patent for discussion, but as a matter of fact no one could deny that, not even the Home Rulers, are wholly to blame for this. Public feeling was in a ferment when they were elected and the bitterness of personal feeling was rampant. Much of this has passed off in froth, and the people generally have come to their sober senses. Consequently the next Legislature is to be hoped for rather than to be feared, and it is a safe prediction that any party or clique who again endeavors to gain by agitating factional feeling will find the mass of the people arrayed solidly against it. We have done politics in this Legislature, but we will do business in the next one.—Maui News.

#### To Call at Honolulu

A report has been received from Batavia that arrangements are on foot for a line of steamships between Java and the west coast of the United States, where San Francisco will be the port of entry. The line will be under the control of the Royal Packet Company of Batavia, whose representatives have been negotiating with the Batavian Government for some time to this end. Chinese and Japanese harbors will be made ports of call, as well as Honolulu.

#### IT SAVED HIS BABY.

"My baby was terribly sick with the diarrhoea and we were unable to cure him with the doctor's assistance, and as a last resort we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mr. J. H. Doak, of Williams, Ore. "I am happy to say it gave immediate relief and a complete cure." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

A 100 per cent dividend has been declared by the New York First National Bank.

## SAVE YOUR SKIN

How to Preserve Purify and Beautify the Skin and Complexion.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, and prevent pimples, blotches, blackheads, redness, roughness, yellow, oily, mothy skin, chapping, and many other forms of skin blemishes, no other skin or complexion soap is for a moment to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP, because no other soap reaches the cause, viz., the clogged, irritated, or inflamed condition of the pores.

## SAVE YOUR HAIR

How to Prevent Falling Hair Scalp Humours and Dandruff.

Cleanse the scalp and hair thoroughly with a warm shampoo of CUTICURA SOAP, rinse with warm water, dry carefully, and apply a light dressing of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, gently rubbed into the scalp. This simple, refreshing, and inexpensive treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, and healthy scalp, when all else fails.

## SAVE YOUR HANDS

How to Make the Hands Soft and White in a Single Night.

Bathe and soak the hands in redting in a strong, hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purst of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves with the finger ends cut off. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails, with painful finger ends, this one night treatment is simply wonderful and a blessing to all afflicted with sore, chapped, rough, or tender hands.

**Cuticura Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.**  
The Set  
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly soothe itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal all CUTICURA Tettering, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with low of hair, wood and else fails. Sold throughout the world. Ask: Export: H. Towns & Co., Sydney, N.S.W., and African Depot: LYNXON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT, Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

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AMERICA MARU	AUG. 17	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 17
PEKING	AUG. 24	CHINA	AUG. 27
GABLIC	SEPT. 3	DORIC	SEPT. 3
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 11	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 11
CHINA	SEPT. 18	PERU	SEPT. 18

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

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AGENTS.



## WHARF AND WAVE.

## ARRIVED.

Friday, August 9.  
 Str. Hanalei, Pederson, from Makahala, Koloa and Waimea, at 6:15 a. m., with 8,100 bags sugar, 5 packages sundries.  
 Sch. Mille Morris.  
 Saturday, August 10.  
 U. S. A. T. Kilpatrick, Rogers, nine days from San Francisco.  
 Am. schr. F. S. Redfield, Jorgensen, twenty-four days from Port Ludlow.  
 Str. Claudine, Parker, from Hilo and way ports.  
 Str. Malolo, from Kauai.  
 Str. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai.  
 Str. Kaulani, Dower, from Hawaii.  
 Am. bk. Archer, Hardwick, eighteen days from San Francisco.  
 Str. J. A. Cummins, from Oahu ports.  
 Am. sp. Henry Villard, Lewis, from Seattle.  
 Sunday, August 11.  
 Str. Helene, Nicholson, from Maui ports (Claudine's run).

## DEPARTED.

Friday, August 9.  
 S. S. Coptic, Rinder, for the Orient, at noon.  
 Gase, sch. Eclipse, Townsend, for Lahaina, Kihai, Makema, Kailua, Napoosoo and Hokena, at 3 p. m.  
 Str. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapa, at 4 p. m.  
 Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.  
 Saturday, August 10.  
 Am. bk. Albert, Griffith, for Seattle.  
 Am. schr. Nokomis, Hanson, for Port Blakely.  
 Am. str. J. B. Thomas, Morut, for the Sound in ballast.  
 Am. schr. Schome, Petersen, for San Francisco.  
 Monday, August 12.  
 Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.  
 Str. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapa, at 4 p. m.  
 Str. Noleau, Wyman, for Lahaina, Kapa and Punaluu, at 5 p. m.  
 Str. Lehua, Napala, for Halawa, Pelekunu, Wailua, Kaulapapa, at 5 p. m.  
 Str. Kaulani, Dower, for Koolau ports, at 4 p. m.  
 Str. Ka Mo, for Pailua and Honolulu, at 4 p. m.  
 Str. Malolo, for Hanalei and Kailua, at 4 p. m.  
 Str. Mille Morris, for Koolau ports, at 4 p. m.

## A WELL KNOWN SCOTCHMAN.

Thos. Smith, a Prominent Member of the Local Colony, Passes Away.

The funeral took place yesterday at Makiki cemetery, of Thomas Smith, Sr., the father of Tom and Stephen Smith, both long residents in Honolulu. There was a big attendance of mourners and an impressive service was conducted by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh.

The deceased, who had entered on his 53rd year, was a native of Stirling, Scotland, and was an iron founder of wide experience.

He first came to the islands in 1895 on a six months' visit to his sons. His memories of Hawaii were so pleasant, however, that after staying four years in his native land, he decided to spend the remainder of his days in Honolulu, and, returning in 1899, accompanied by his daughter, he made his home with his son Stephen.

Mr. Smith was a well-known figure in Scotch circles and greatly endeared himself to all who knew him by his kindly manner and his ever-cheerful disposition. He was a Scotchman of the best type—the type which has made his race "loved at home, revered abroad," and he will be greatly missed by all who were privileged to count him as a friend.

## INTERRED ON SUNDAY.

Mrs. Parker's Remains Lay in State at Mana.

The final rites of sepulture were performed last Sunday over the remains of Mrs. Samuel Parker in the old Parker burial plot at Mana, Hawaii.

Upon arrival of the body and the funeral party at Kawaihau on Wednesday, the body was left to lie in state all day, that the old retainers of the family and their descendants might pay their respects. The floral tributes were profuse. Early on Tuesday morning the procession formed, started up from Kawaihau along the seashore and up the ascent which leads to the grassy plateau of Waimea, where the funeral party breakfasted at 8 o'clock and hundreds of others gathered with floral tributes. The procession arrived at Mana at 10:30 o'clock, and the casket was again placed in state under a bower of flowers in the dining room of the Parker residence. A continuous procession of people bearing flowers and leis visited the casket, the body being left in state until its interment on Sunday.

The latest California industry is the making of imitation new potatoes. How the thing is done is told in Popular Science as follows: "Late in the season, after other crops are out of the way, the gardener plants a crop of late and good-keeping potatoes. The time has been chosen from experience, and is opportune for a yield of small potatoes before the frosts of winter come down upon the gardener's truck patch. These potatoes are dug and buried in heaps in the open field and left until spring opens and the new-potato season arrives. At the proper time the heaps are opened and the potatoes sorted according to size. In the meantime a large kettle or vat is set in the field adjacent to the potato heaps, and made ready by filling with water and adding sufficient lye to effectually curl the skin of the potato when dipped into the boiling solution. A crane and metal basket are rigged so that the dipping can be done expeditiously, and the way that new potatoes are turned out is astonishing. The effect of dipping any potato, no matter how old, into this boiling lye solution is to crack and curl the skin, and at the same time it hardens or makes the potato much more firm, so that its resemblance to a new potato is so near that it would be hard to pick out the impostor, from appearance alone, from a basket of the genuine article. After dipping the potatoes are rinsed in another vat and spread out to dry in the sun, and cure into perfect new potatoes, and the work is complete." It is stated by the Literary Digest that the imitation vegetables are sold all over the West. Do any of them reach Hawaii?

## OUTLOOK FOR G. D. GILMAN ON OLAA CANE

The Splendid Water Ex-Consul General Showing Sheds Needed Light.

MR. B. F. DILLINGHAM, who returned from a two weeks' visit to Olao on Saturday last, was interviewed yesterday in regard to the Olao and Puna sugar crops, and he expressed himself as very much pleased with the prospects of the cane at both places.

"At Puna," said he, "there are about 500 acres of cane, which is already sold to the Olao Sugar Company to be delivered at the mill in December or January. At Olao there are 4,000 acres to crop, to be ground at the Waikeke mill. There is a piece of 250 acres that was planted early in the season and tasseled in July. It was originally planted for seed cane. It was a part of the 7,000 acres which was first planted, and the seed with which it was planted was rather inferior, the estimate made by sugar men was that it would supply seed for about 1,000 acres of cane, instead of this they have already gathered seed sufficient for planting 1,500 acres and the 250-acre piece now being cut, tasseled last spring, having a growth of only eleven months. It is taking now about seven and one-half tons of this cane to make one ton of sugar."

"They are now taking off from the field cane that tasseled on July 25. Brx, 29.91; sucrose, 19.74; glucose, .574, purity, 94.40. Also from the same field cane that has not tasseled, standing: Brx, 29.11; sucrose, 18.75; glucose, .718; purity, 88.045. This field of 250 acres will now yield seed cane from the tops sufficient to plant 1,250 acres and about forty tons of cane per acre, to be ground at the mill. It promises to yield five tons of sugar to the acre in addition to the cane taken for seed. In other words, the cane would yield seven tons to the acre if it were all ground for sugar."

"There will be about 3,750 acres more cane to be ground from the crop of 1902, making a total for the coming crop of 4,500 acres."

"All the cane is looking remarkably well; the color is a rich, dark green, showing sufficient amount of natural irrigation during this period of almost unprecedented growth. The estimate of the entire crop is placed at about five tons to the acre. At this rate the total crop should realize from 20,000 to 22,000 tons at a conservative estimate."

"In regard to the water supply, they have developed water that has varied from thirty millions of gallons per day to five or six millions during the dryest season. Work towards further developments is being prosecuted, and on the 9th of August the flow was increased from one to one and a half millions of gallons per day, with the prospect of increasing it to at least fifteen millions. Eighteen miles of flume have been built, including ten miles of the main flume with the capacity to carry fifty millions of gallons per day."

"No water is required on Olao plantation for irrigation, the rainfall being ample for irrigation. The minimum supply of water from the present source will be ample for turning cane and for mill purposes. This enormous supply of pure water has been developed in the side of a mountain at an elevation of 2,000 feet."

"As to labor, considering the stringency of the situation, the plantations are getting along wonderfully well."

"The railroad from Hilo to Puna is in operation and the road being built from Hilo up towards the volcano, which will reach a point on the graded road within nine miles of Kilauea, is rapidly progressing. It is expected that the road will be complete and in operation by February 1st."

## A MAUI WEDDING.

S. B. Harry and Nettie dos Reis United in Marriage.

Mr. S. B. Harry and Miss Nettie dos Reis were married at the home of the bride's parents in Niihau, Island of Maui, on August 10th, at 1:45 p. m. The contracting parties are quite well known on Maui and their numerous friends extend hearty congratulations to the happy couple. The groom is the Waikeke plantation's carpenter. The bride is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John dos Reis of Niihau. She served as assistant teacher in the Niihau school during the last school year.

It was a quiet wedding. The bride's parents and family and a few immediate friends were present. The rooms were tastefully decorated with ferns and flowers so arranged as to plainly signify the purpose of the gathering.

Mr. Eugene Capellas served as best man and Miss Eliza dos Reis, a sister of the bride, as maid of honor. The bride looked very pretty in a beautiful dress of white swiss, and the groom was becomingly dressed in a suit of black and patent leather shoes. Soon after the marriage ceremony had been performed the happy couple were driven to Hana in a carriage and there they boarded the steamer Helene en route to their future home in Wailuku.

## Trolley Cane Carrier.

The Pacific Sugar Mill is able to grind but two days a week, as there is no water to flume the cane to the mill. Manager Forbes is installing a trolley system to carry cane to the mill, and when it is in working order the congestion will be greatly relieved. Were it not for the trolley the mill would have to stop—Hilo Herald.

A Chilean botanist reports a plant that not only breathes but coughs and sneezes. The least dust provokes a cough, and the leaf turns red, shakes spasmodically, and gives out a sound exactly like that of sneezing.

The following interview concerning a dispatch in the Boston Advertiser sent out by the Humphreys penny-line news bureau, from Hon. Gorham D. Gilman, formerly Hawaiian Consul General at the Massachusetts capital:

"I have seldom seen so many falsehoods in so little space," says G. D. Gilman, late Hawaiian Consul General for New England, relative to the Press dispatch from Washington concerning Hawaiian domestic troubles.

"In the Hawaiian Islands Judge Humphreys poses as the friend of the people, but as soon as he lands in San Francisco he advocates the annexation of the islands to California as a new county."

"When news of Humphreys' proposed plan, as outlined in San Francisco papers, reached the islands, the Legislature vigorously condemned it. On that point at least there is unanimity."

"The Gilman road to the writer an extract from a Hawaiian correspondent's letter: 'No movement for annexation has ever been heard of here. It is wholly an invention of Humphreys, for his own purposes. All except employees of his are opposed to the idea.'"

Mr. Gilman not only denies the statement that there is a prospect of Governor Dole's removal, but declares that, through an emissary approached President McKinley in San Francisco on the subject, the president sent him about his business."

Mr. Gilman has a well-defined opinion of Judge Humphreys, who seems to be the leader of the anti-Dole party."

"Judge Humphreys' sentencing of General Hartwell for contempt of court aroused a great storm of indignation, and 37 members of the bar association, out of a total membership of 54, have signed a petition to the president for his removal. Of the other seven members of the association several would have signed the petition, but could not be reached at the time."

"As for the counter petition, of which so much is said, the character and weight of the petitioners may be conjectured when it is remembered that Judge Humphreys admitted to the bar fourteen members of the Legislature without any examination whatever."

"Instead of the missionary element being the originators of trouble," continued Mr. Gilman, "it is the carpet-bag element, the foreign adventurers, combined with the old royalist party, that is fomenting all the disturbance."

"The recent Legislature, called together in February, for a limited session of 90 days, under the provisional act, consumed more than half the sixty days had passed the only bill that was enacted was that which provided for the payment of members."

"At the end of 60 days a bill imposing a tax on female dogs had been enacted, and a few measures of similar importance. The appropriation bills, absolutely necessary for carrying on the government, had not been touched."

"Governor Dole continued the Legislature thirty days longer, but no better results were obtained."

"Strong pressure was then brought to obtain an extra session, the reason for which was apparent enough. It meant another \$200 a piece to every representative."

"The extra session appeared, with the provision that business should be limited to consideration of the appropriation bills."

"These bills have finally been passed, but so extravagant is the outlay ordered that there is not revenue enough in sight to provide the money."

"As for Governor Dole's whereabouts being unknown, that is untrue. While he is in the mountains seeking recuperation, he is where he can be continuously in touch with affairs, the islands being connected by wireless telegraphy."

"Acting Governor Cooper was a good acting governor to sign warrants to pay the Legislature, but when they found they could not bend him to their will then they attacked his authority."

"The missionary element, so-called, is really made up of the decent, law-abiding population, many of whom have no affiliation with any church whatever."

"Governor Dole has the esteem of all the conservative people, and there is no doubt that the conservatives will ultimately prevail."

## COMING HILO WHARF.

A Dock Company Organized at the Rainy Capital.

The plan to have modern wharf facilities, mentioned in this paper several months ago, was consummated yesterday when the Hilo Dock Co. was organized, with P. B. McStocker, president; J. August, treasurer; J. A. Scott, secretary, and R. T. Guard, auditor. Those with C. C. Kennedy and W. H. C. Campbell, constitute the board of directors. The capital is \$100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$100 each. At the meeting \$25,000 were subscribed and an application will at once be made for a charter.

It is the intention of the company to immediately proceed with the construction of sufficient wharfage to accommodate the largest vessels entering the harbor. A dock extending several hundred feet out into the bay will be built on the Hilo side of the Kilauea wharf so that vessels may lie alongside and discharge their cargoes. The tracks of the Hilo Railway Company will be built along the water front and out on the wharf so the cargoes may be handled from vessel to cars at the least possible expense—Hilo Herald.

## Snow in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Flakes of snow fell for a few moments last night, creating breathless astonishment in the vicinity of the Forty-fourth street entrance to Fairmount Park and contiguous neighborhoods. The light of the tiny crystals was very brief. It was like a passing cloud of fine drift, but it was snow, just the same, falling in the middle of the hottest summer on record.

A party of five Alpine climbers recently fell and were plunged into an Alpine chasm.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

August 5, No. 501—Kahananui to S. K. Hui; one share in hui land of Kahanana, Kananapali, Maui. Consideration \$50.

No. 502—S. K. Hui et al. to C. R. Lindsey; one-half share in hui land of Kahanana, Kananapali, Maui. Consideration \$250.

No. 503—C. R. Lindsey and wife to M. Louis; interest in hui land of Kahanana, Kananapali, Maui. Consideration \$150.

No. 514—J. R. Shaw to W. L. Peterson; piece of land, Kuaui, Hamakua-poko, Maui. Consideration \$150.

No. 517—J. A. M. Osorio and wife to M. G. Silva; lots 29, 40, 41 and 42, block 3 (21,000 square feet), Punahoa tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$450.

List of deeds filed for record August 7, 1901:

1st Party. 2d Party. Class.  
 J. H. Schnack and wife—C. F. Sibley. . . . . D

List of deeds filed for record August 7, 1901:

1st Party. 2d Party. Class.  
 D. Dayton, tr.—J. McCorriston. . . D  
 Mauiawa—H. Keaouli et al. . . . D  
 M. Cabral—Bishop of Panopolis. . D  
 Mapuhaulani—D. Aana. . . . . D  
 Kaakau—J. Kellipule. . . . . D  
 Pabolo Land & Imp. Co.—V. M. Soiza. . . . . D

List of deeds filed for record August 9, 1901:

1st Party. 2d Party. Class.  
 W. C. Achi and wife—F. Jesus. . . D  
 W. C. Achi and wife—Lahapa. . . D

## Wilder and Inter-Island Consolidation.

Wilder's Steamship Company and the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company may become one corporation if an agreement can be reached between the stockholders of the two companies.

Both companies have come to the conclusion that there is business enough for only one company with economy as the basis for operating a line of steamers to every island in the group. Both companies, through their presidents, claim that the operating expenses are too heavy, and that profits are correspondingly at a minimum.

The expense of maintaining one office for both companies, it is contended by the officers of the two companies, would compensate for the combination of interests by giving profits more in keeping with the amount of business done by all the steamers of the two fleets.

Of the proposed consolidation, Mr. McLean of the Inter-Island Company, said the directors had as yet taken no official cognizance, but the matter had been discussed by the stockholders in connection with stockholders of the Wilder Company. President Wright of the latter company expresses himself as favorable to the consolidation, and states that it is the only way by which the stockholders of both companies would realize any profits. He says that the expenses of running a line of steamers that very little profit is being made, John Ena and Mr. Wright, representing the steamer companies, have had a conference over the matter, but are not yet ready to make any definite statements as to just what propositions will be laid before the stockholders.

The Wilder Company operates vessels taking in Molokai, Maui and Hawaii, while the Inter-Island Company takes in the islands of Kauai and Niihau, directing the most of its attention to the latter islands.

## Water at a Premium

Water sells at Honolulu at a dollar a hoghead, and two wagons are kept busy a good part of the time hauling. Green feed is hard to get and as a consequence dairy cows are going dry and other stock becoming poor and weak. Young plant cane is about the only thing that has not suffered much thus far, but it cannot stand this much longer without serious results as to future crops. No rain has fallen since the last weeks in April and not a great deal that month. A water expert is now measuring the flow in Waipio and figuring on the cost of plans and possibilities of getting the same up on the bluffs in sufficient quantities to be of any use to the plantations and others in such times as this. Brackish water is in common use, and a full bathtub is a luxury that exists only in the memory of a few of the "oldest inhabitants."—Hilo Herald.

## Hamakua Coffee.

A reporter was shown a sample of coffee grown in the Hamakua district by Abe Louissou. The berry is a most excellent one, known as the peaberry. Mr. Louissou will take off over twenty tons this year as his first crop and will ship it to the San Francisco market. The coming season he expects to take off 100 tons of the same quality of his own, and also to handle for others another 100 tons. Those who have stayed with the coffee growing industry of the Hamakua district have every reason to be confident of success. W. S. Terry, who is cleaning several tons of Mr. Louissou's coffee, pronounced it the best he has ever seen. The beans are perfect in shape and show signs of careful cultivation and handling.—Hilo Herald.

## Steamers in a Bad Way.

Both Island steamer companies are experiencing a period of hard luck. The Wilder steamers Kinah, Maui and Molokai are laid up for general repairs, the Molokai also being on the "out of commission" list. The Inter-Island Company's steamer Waikeke is awaiting repairs on the Marine Railway, owing to a leak somewhere in her hull. One or two others have not been making regular trips, but have been in the hands of the superintending engineer. The probabilities are that several of the vessels will be detained this week owing to slack business. The sugar is about all in port from the other islands, and the passenger traffic is light.

## Promoting Another Steamship Line.

E. Ellsworth Carey, representing a Philippine Industrial edition of the San Francisco Bulletin, is a passenger on the United States army transport Kilpatrick, which departed yesterday morning for Manila. He gives to Manila not only as a newspaper representative, but also as the promoter of a steamship line which is proposed for a through San Francisco-Manila route. Mr. Carey hopes to interest the business element of Manila. He is of the opinion that the Philippines would be properly exploited if there was a direct steamship line to the capital city. As Honolulu is pretty much on a line with the archipelago, having a large trade with various countries, as well as being a tourist attraction, Mr. Carey thinks that this city would be a part of the projected new line.

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## Olao Assessments.

THE 14TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% or 50c. per share was called to be due and payable June 20th, 1901; said assessment is now bearing interest at the rate of 1% per month.

THE 15TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% or 50c. per share was called to be due and payable July 20th, 1901; said assessment is now bearing interest at the rate of 1% per month.

THE 16TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% or 50c. per share has been called to be due and payable August 20th, 1901.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building, ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Olao Sugar Company, Ltd. Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 2201

## NOTICE

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY warned from trespassing on the lands of the undersigned, situate in North Kona, Island of Hawaii, and more particularly the lands known as Kaunamualua, Houalua and Kaupulehu.

J. A. MAGUIRE, Huehue, North Kona, Hawaii, June 1, 1901. 2286

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